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OCT 30 2006

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Application of)	Before the
)	Board of Patent Appeals
Appellants: Alok Srivastava et al.)	and Interferences
)	
Serial No. 09/584,318)	
)	
Filed: May 31, 2000)	
)	Examiner
Title: Dynamic Services Infrastructure for)	Chau T. Nguyen
Allowing Programmatic Access to Internet)	Art Unit 2176
and Other Resources)	

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

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The attached APPELLANTS' BRIEF and Claims Appendix (20 pages) and Credit Card form in the amount of \$500 for the fee for filing the Brief are being transmitted via facsimile to the central facsimile number of United States Patent and Trademark Office, (571) 273-8300, on October 30, 2006.

Respectfully submitted,



Dated: October 30, 2006

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P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir

APPELLANTS' BRIEF

Real party in interest

The real party in interest is Oracle International Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway,
Redwood Shores, CA 94065 USA.

Related appeals and interferences

None.

Status of claims

Claims 1-18 are pending and have been finally rejected and are appealed.

Status of amendments

No amendments were filed subsequent to final rejection.

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Summary of claimed subject matter

The references to the specification contained in the summary below refer by page and line to the Substitute Specification filed with the Preliminary Amendment filed on April 10, 2002. The particular sections of the specification and drawings referenced below are illustrative and representative, but do not identify all of the descriptive material that corresponds to any element of the appealed claims.

Each of the independent claims 1, 8 and 16 defines an interface program [Fig. 1 at 113; page 2, lines 18-23; Fig. 3 and Section 3. DSE Execution at pages 22-35] that receives requests for information [Fig. 2 at 322; page 2, lines 17-23; see; page 14, line 26 to page 15, via an application program interface [page 3, lines 12-18; page 14, lines 12-16] from an application program [Fig. 1 at 117, 130, page 5, lines 22-27]. The request from the application program identifies a particular resource [page 2, line 17; see Section 3.3 Input Manager at pages 24-26]. The interface program then retrieves a particular service description for the particular resource identified by the application program [page 3, lines 12-16, and see Section 2. Service Definition, at pages 15-22 for details of the service descriptions]. The interface program then processes input data obtained from the requesting application program in accordance with an input information specification in the particular service description to produce a request message [Fig. 2 at 324-333; page 3, lines 6-10; see Section 3. DSE Execution at pages 22-35 for details]. The interface program next transmits the resulting request message to an Internet address that is contained in the particular service description previously retrieved [Fig. 2 at 335; page 2, lines 14-24; The Internet address is expressed as a unique URN: see Section 2.1.1.1]. Finally, the interface program processes the raw response data supplied by the particular resource in response to the transmitted request message to create a reformatted response which is routed to the requesting application program [Fig. 2 at 343-361].

Dependent claims 6-7 and 17-18 argued separately in connection with Ground 4 below state that service descriptions stored in the service description database further include test information and security information [Fig. 2, 324, 331 and 333; page 2, line 30 to page 3, line 5; page 9, item 8; page 12, lines 3-7 and 20-28].

Grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal

Ground 1 (Claims 1-18): Claims 1-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter; that is, "as not being tangible." The Examiner contends that "an 'application program' is not limited to a tangible embodiment since the application program requires use of hardware to accomplish operation steps" and that "Claims 1-18 do not include any hardware such as computer, therefore, claims 1-18 are non-statutory as not being tangible." There is no basis in law or fact for the rejection under §101.

Ground 2 (Claims 1-18): The Examiner contends that Meltzer discloses the all of the features of appellants' invention as set forth in independent claims 1 and 12 except for "producing an information request message that includes input information and transmitting that information request message to the Internet address included in a service description," and likewise for independent claim 8, the Examiner contends that Meltzer discloses all of the claimed features except for "transmitting said reformatted request to the Internet resource address and receiving a raw response via the Internet." As discussed below, there are numerous other differences between the subject matter claimed by appellants and the system described by Meltzer. As a consequence, the §103(a) rejections based on Meltzer should be reversed.

Ground 3 (Claims 1-18): The Examiner contends that it would have been obvious to modify the Meltzer system in accordance with the teachings of Call to supply those elements which the Examiner concedes Meltzer does not teach. As discussed below, there is no teaching in either Meltzer or Call that would suggest why or how such a modification might be made, and the Examiner has identified no motivation or need to make such a modification. The §103(a) rejection of claims 1-18 should be reversed for this additional reason.

Ground 4 (Claims 6-7 and 17-18): The Examiner has rejected dependent claims 6-7 and 17-18 under §103(a) relying on Meltzer, Call and Walker. The Examiner acknowledges that neither Meltzer nor Call disclose storing test information and security information in the service description for each resource and then using that information to perform automated testing and authorization functions; however, the Examiner asserts that these missing functions are taught by Walker. In fact, Walker discloses nothing that could be combined with the teachings of Meltzer and Call to yield the claimed combination.

Argument

The four grounds of rejection presented for review are discussed individually below.

Ground 1: The §101 non statutory subject matter rejection

The rejection of claims 1-18 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter is contrary to established law. Appellants' claims define statutory methods and apparatus for performing computer-related processes that are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and produce concrete, tangible and useful results: for example, permitting executing application programs to obtain and process information obtained via the Internet from identified remote resources using a standard API that serves such application programs.

That is all that section 101 requires. As summarized in §2106, part IV(A), of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure:

"As the Supreme Court has held, Congress chose the expansive language of 35 U.S.C. 101 so as to include "anything under the sun that is made by man." *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 308-09, 206 USPQ 193, 197 (1980). Accordingly, section 101 of title 35, United States Code, provides: Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title. *In Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. at 308-309, 206 USPQ at 197, the court stated: In choosing such expansive terms as "manufacture" and "composition of matter," modified by the comprehensive "any," Congress plainly contemplated that the patent laws would be given wide scope.

* * *

"This perspective has been embraced by the Federal Circuit: The plain and unambiguous meaning of section 101 is that any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may be patented if it meets the requirements for patentability set forth in Title 35, such as those found in sections 102, 103, and 112. The use of the expansive term "any" in section 101 represents Congress's intent not to place any restrictions on the subject matter for which a patent may be obtained beyond those specifically recited in section 101 and the

other parts of Title 35. * * * Thus, it is improper to read into section 101 limitations as to the subject matter that may be patented where the legislative history does not indicate that Congress clearly intended such limitations. *Alappat*, 33 F.3d at 1542, 31 USPQ2d at 1556.”

The Examiner has neither explained, nor cited any authority for, the conclusion that appellants’ claims are non-statutory simply because they refer to “an application program [that] requires the use of hardware to accomplish operation steps.”

Besides having no support in the law, the Examiner’s conclusion that application programs are “not tangible” has no basis in fact. The “application programs” specified in appellants’ claims are real-life functional entities that issue service requests, provide input information to the service interface program when requested, and receive output information from the interface program. While it is true, as the Examiner suggests, that “the application program requires the use of hardware to accomplish operation steps,” that does not mean that applications programs are not real things that exist in the physical world (machine readable instructions stored in a physical media) and that perform functions that yield concrete, practical, useful results.

The rejection of claims 1-18 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter is contrary to well established law and should be reversed.

Ground 2: The obviousness rejections based on Meltzer

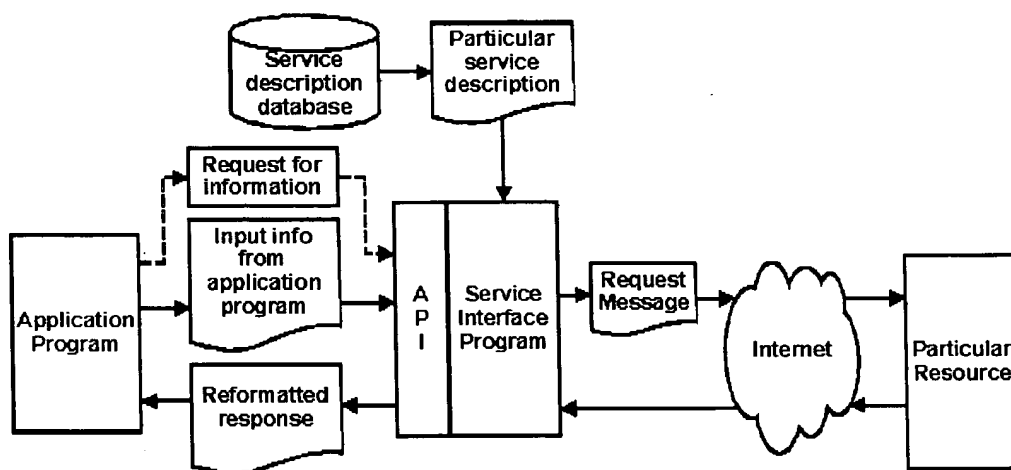
The Examiner contends that Meltzer discloses the all of the features of appellants’ invention as set forth in appellants’ claims except for the features discussed below in connection with Grounds 3 and 4 which the Examiner acknowledges are not taught by Meltzer. There are, however, other significant differences between appellants’ claimed invention and the system described by Meltzer. These additional differences are expressly stated in claim limitations which are not taught or suggested by Meltzer as contended by the Examiner.

As stated §2143.03 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure:

“To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). “All words in a claim must be considered in judging the

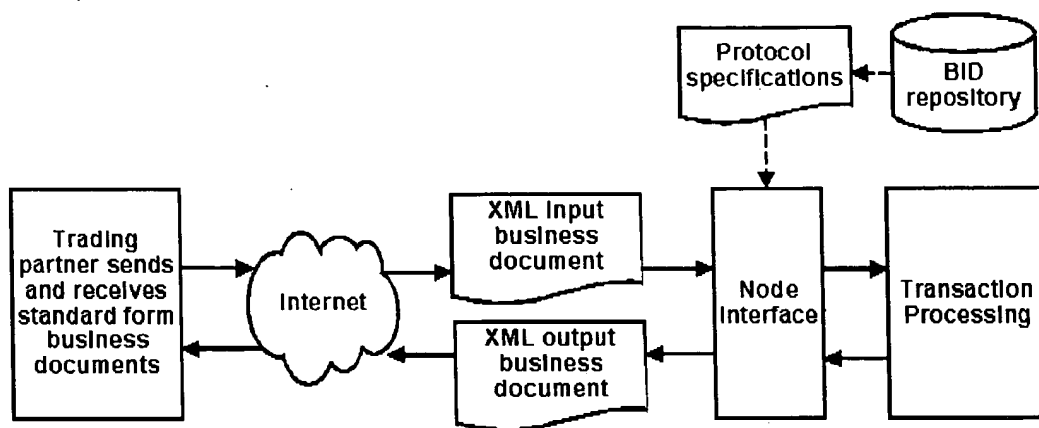
patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970). If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)."

As an introduction, the following brief illustrated comparison between the claimed subject matter and the Meltzer system will be presented to illuminate these differences.



Applicants' claimed invention

As illustrated in the simplified diagram seen above, the appealed claims describe a service interface program that receives a request for information via an application program interface (API) from an application program. The request issued by the application program specifies a particular resource. The interface program then retrieves a particular service description that corresponds to that particular resource from a database. The interface program then processes input data that conforms to the service description from the requesting application program to produce a request message. The interface program transmits the resulting request message to an Internet address that is contained in the particular service description previously retrieved. When the remote resource returns raw response data, the interface program creates a reformatted response which is routed to the requesting application program.



Meltzer 6,542,912

The cited Meltzer system is illustrated above. Meltzer publishes service descriptions (called "business interface definitions" or "BIDs") in an accessible repository. Each BID describes a service provided by a resource and describes the format of the XML business documents that are exchanged when the service is used. The node interface that receives an input document acts as the front end for transaction processing the input XML business document. It parses and processes the received document in accordance with the protocol specification contained in the BID and, after the transaction is processed, returns a standard form output business document via the Internet to the requesting trading partner. See generally, Meltzer's Summary of the Invention at col. 2, line 45 through col. 4, line 3.

Some of the differences between appellants' invention as claimed and the Meltzer system may be briefly summarized as follows:

First, Appellants' claimed invention employs a "client side" interface program that sends request messages via the Internet, whereas Meltzer's "server-side" interface receives request messages (XML input documents) from the Internet. Appellants' claims state that the interface program transmits an information request message via the Internet to the Internet address included in the particular service description. The Examiner concedes that Meltzer does not describe an interface program that produces a request message in the manner claimed and concedes that Meltzer does not transmit such a request message via the Internet to an Internet address contained in a service description. The Examiner's proposed modification in view of

Call to supply this deficiency is discussed below in connection with Ground 3. But, contrary to the Examiner's contention, Meltzer is also different from the claimed subject matter in the following additional ways:

Appellants' client-side interface program performs a sequence of information exchanges with the requesting application program via an application program interface that are not performed by Meltzer's server side interface. First, appellants' interface program receives a request for a particular service from the requesting application program via an application program interface. Meltzer's interface which is located at the server side and provides "front-end" processing for incoming XML documents does employ an API for receiving service requests from requesting application programs.

Appellants' interface program responds to information requests received via this API by performing a sequence of operations: (a) it retrieves a service description corresponding to the particular resource designated by the service description; (b) it obtains and processes input information from the requesting application program in accordance with an input processing specification contained in the service description; (c) it then forms and transmits the output request message which is transmitted via the Internet to the Internet address specified in the particular service description; and (d) it then processes the raw data received from the particular resource in accordance with an output specification from the particular service description and returns the reformatted output information to the requesting application program.

Meltzer doesn't work that way.

Meltzer receives incoming requests in the form of standard XML business documents received via the Internet, and does not receive service requests from an executing application program via an API.

Meltzer's interface parses and processes the incoming XML input documents which contain all of the input information and does not first receive an information request that specifies a service, obtain a service description for that service, and then obtain input information from the requesting application via an API that conforms to the input specification contained in the service description.

Since Meltzer's interface operates as the front end to transaction processing, it does not need to send a request to a remote transaction service via the Internet and then process the output data returned from that remote service, since it is itself the transaction service.

Accordingly, it is submitted that there subject matter set forth in appellants' claims differs in several respects from the Meltzer system that go beyond the fact that Meltzer's server side interface does not send request messages via the Internet.

As discussed in detail below, the passages cited by the Examiner do not support the conclusions expressed in the outstanding Office Action.

The Examiner suggests that Meltzer teaches an interface program that receives a service request identifying a particular resource from an executing application program and then obtains a service description corresponding to the particular resource, citing col. 19, lines 16-40 of Meltzer. However that cited passage describes the process of building a BID by gathering the data it stores, and nothing in that cited passage says anything about an interface program that receives a service request from an application program that identifies a resource and the retrieves a corresponding service description. The Meltzer program that is used to build a GID described in the cited passage of col. 19 fails to perform any of the recited functions which the claimed interface program is required to perform by the claims.

The Examiner next suggests that, at col. 3, lines 4-58, Meltzer teaches an interface program that obtains input information from an executing application program that conforms to the input specification contained in a retrieved particular service description. While Meltzer does describe a remote services program that receives input information (one or more standard XML input documents) via the Internet from a remote trading partner, Meltzer's front end interface does not the sequence of operations claimed. Meltzer receives the input document, determines its type, and then processes the input document using routines that are established to conform to the service description. Nowhere does Meltzer suggest that an executing application program first issues a service request that identifies a particular resource, and that an interface program then processes that service request by retrieving a service description from a database and thereafter obtains input information from the requesting application that conforms to the input processing specification contained in the received service description.

The Examiner cites the passage at col. 24, line 56 to col. 25 line 5 of Meltzer which describes how the service provider receives a standard input document via the Internet, parses it to identify the service type requested, translates the incoming document into a native format for processing by transaction processing routines registered for handling incoming documents of that type, and then returns the resulting output data via the Internet as a standard XML output

document. This passage does not describe an interface program that first receives a service request from an executing application that identifies a particular resource, then retrieves a service description, then obtains input information from the requesting application, and then creates a request message that is sent via the Internet to the Internet address of the particular resource contained in the retrieved service description, as required by all of the claims.

It is accordingly submitted the Examiner has failed to establish *prima facie* obviousness of the claimed invention because several claim limitations are neither taught nor suggested by the Meltzer as contended by the Examiner.

Ground 3: The obviousness rejections based on the proposed modification of Meltzer in view of Call

The Examiner contends that it would have been obvious to modify the Meltzer system in accordance with the teachings of Call to supply the elements which the Examiner concedes Meltzer does not teach. As discussed below, there is no teaching in either Meltzer or Call that would suggest why or how such a modification might be made, and the Examiner has identified no motivation or need to make such a modification.

As stated §2142 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure:

“The legal concept of *prima facie* obviousness is a procedural tool of examination which applies broadly to all arts.

The examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.”

And as further stated §2143.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure:

“If the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims *prima facie* obvious. *In re Ratti*, 270 F.2d 810, 123 USPQ 349 (CCPA 1959)”

The Examiner acknowledges that Meltzer does not describe an interface program that produces a request message in the manner claimed nor does Meltzer transmit such a request message via the Internet to an Internet address contained in the service description. Instead, Meltzer identifies the requested service from the content of the received standard input document and then processes the input document using locally executed routines for handling input documents of the type received.

But the Examiner suggests that Meltzer's mechanism could be modified in some unspecified way in view of the teachings of the Call Patent. But the Examiner does not explain how one skilled in the art would be led to modify the Meltzer system in view of its teachings, nor does the Examiner provide a reason why one skilled in the art would attempt to make such a modification. In rejecting independent claim 1, the Examiner states:

“However, Meltzer does not explicitly disclose producing an information request message that includes said input information, and transmitting said information request message to the Internet address included in said particular resource. In the same field of endeavor, Call discloses receiving Internet request messages containing all or part of a universal product code and returning the Internet address at which information about the identified product or the manufacturer of that product may be obtained via Internet (Abstract and col. 5, lines 29-42). Since Call discloses a method for communicating between manufacturer and resellers and consumers, which is similar to commercial transactions between customers and suppliers of Meltzer, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Call and Meltzer to include transmitting said reformatted request to the Internet resource address and receiving a raw response via the Internet. Call's system enables the retrieval of information about products from the source of the manufacturer and

also provide low cost, worldwide and bi-directional communication between manufacturer and consumers.”

But the fact that Call and Meltzer are “in the same field of endeavor,” and the fact that both deal with communications between customers and suppliers, in no way suggest that Meltzer should be modified in view of Call so that Meltzer’s interface program would somehow transmit request messages via the Internet in the manner claimed instead of performing as Meltzer describes. Meltzer’s interface, being located at the provider’s server and having received in input XML business document, has all the information it needs from the requestor and doesn’t need to issue any sort of further request for more information. Even if it did have such a need, there is no reason to believe that Call’s method for obtaining product information via the Internet given a Universal Product Code value could somehow make a useful contribution to Meltzer’s system. Meltzer describes a system in which all of the components, including the interface program that operates as the front end to the transaction processing, operate in an integrated way to achieve a desired result. The substantial modification that the Examiner proposes would appear to render the Meltzer system inoperative for its intended purpose.

The rejection of claims 1-5 and 8-16 based on the proposed combination of Meltzer and the Call Patent should accordingly be reversed for the further reason that because there is nothing in the Call Patent that would suggest a modification of the Meltzer trading system that would yield the claimed interface program.

Ground 4: The obviousness rejections based on the proposed modification of Meltzer and Call in view of Walker

The Examiner further rejected claims 6-7 and 17-18 as being unpatentable over Meltzer and the Call Patent as applied in the manner discussed above with respect to Grounds 2 and 3, and further in view of Walker. These dependent claims further recite that the service description contains additional information that can be used to verify that the system is operating correctly and that requests are being issued from authorized sources before those requests are satisfied. The Examiner concedes that Meltzer and the Call Patent do not describe these additional features, but cites Walker in support of the contention that these additional features would have been obvious. These rejections should also be reversed.

With respect to claims 6 and 17 which claim storing a fixed input value and a fixed output value in the service description to test the system, the Examiner cites the teaching of Walker in which a test is performed to see if a purchase offer is accepted or rejected. It is not clear how this test might be incorporated into the Meltzer system, but if it were it would plainly not meet the limitations stated in claims 6 and 7. Walker does not teach storing fixed input and output values in a service description, sending the input value in a request message, and comparing the resulting output value with the stored output value as claimed. The rejection of claims 6 and 17 based on Walker is accordingly erroneous because neither Walker does not supply any teaching of the elements recited by claims 6 and 17 that is acknowledged to be missing from Meltzer and Call.

With respect to claims 7 and 18 based on Walker's teaching of encrypted transactions for security, it is submitted that one skilled in the art might indeed use a variety of well known security techniques such as encrypted transmissions to improve the security of Meltzer's transactions, but that does not make it obvious to modify Meltzer by placing security information in a service description to insure that requests are not responded to if they are found to come from an unauthorized source. There is thus nothing in the Walker patent that suggests the subject matter specifically claimed in claims 7 and 18.

Conclusion

The final rejection of claims 1-18 should be reversed.

The Examiner's rejection of the claims as being directed to non-statutory subject matter is contrary to law since the claims are clearly directed to methods and apparatus that provide concrete useful results. The rejection of the claims for obviousness must also be rejected since numerous elements expressly recited by the rejected claims are nowhere disclosed or suggested by any of the cited references, and because the Examiner has failed to identify any reason why one skilled in the art would attempt to modify Meltzer in view of Call.

Claims appendix

An appendix containing a copy of claims 1-18 involved in the appeal is attached.

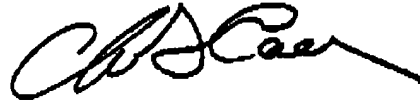
Evidence appendix

No other evidence was submitted or is being relied upon by appellants.

Related proceedings appendix

There are no related proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,



Dated: October 30, 2006

Charles G. Call, Reg. 20,406

Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8

I hereby certify that this *Appellants' Brief* is being transmitted by facsimile to the central facsimile number of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, (571) 273-8300, on October 30, 2006



Dated: October 30, 2006

Signature _____

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. The method of obtaining information via the Internet from each of a plurality of diverse data resources having different characteristics in response to a request from a requesting application program which comprises, in combination, the steps of:

storing a separate service description for each given data resource in a database, said service description including:

an Internet address to which an output information request directed to said given data resource may be transmitted,

a specification of the nature of input information to be supplied by said requesting application program, and

a description of the nature of output information to be returned to said requesting application program in response to said output information request,

establishing an application program interface for accepting service requests in standard form from said requesting application program,

issuing a service request from said requesting application program to said application program interface, said service request identifying a particular resource, and

executing a service interface program in response to said service request, said service interface program performing the steps of:

obtaining the particular service description for said particular resource from said database,

obtaining input information conforming to said specification contained in said particular service description from said requesting application program,

producing an information request message that includes said input information,

transmitting said information request message to the Internet address included in said particular service description thereby supplying said input information to said particular resource, and

routing output information provided by said particular resource in response to said information request to said requesting application program.

2. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said step of storing a separate service description for each given data resource comprises registration means for accepting service description information in a predetermined format.

3. The method as set forth in claim 2 wherein said predetermined format is the Extensible Markup Language.

4. The method as set forth in claim 3 wherein said service description as expressed in Extensible Markup Language is validated against a Service Descriptor schema which specifies the content of said service description before said service description is stored in said database.

5. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said service description as stored in said database further comprises contact information specifying a person or entity supplying the resource described in said service description.

6. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said service description as stored in said database further comprises test information consisting of a fixed input value and a fixed output value which enables said service interface program to perform automatic testing of the described resource by sending said fixed input value to said resource and comparing the resulting output from said resource with said fixed output value.

7. The method as set forth in claim 1 wherein said service description as stored in said database further comprises security information for ensuring that a request for output information originates from an authorized source before that request is satisfied.

8. Apparatus for processing a request for information from a specified resource which comprises, in combination,

a database for storing a service description for each of a plurality of different resources, said service description comprising an input processing specification, an Internet resource address, and an output processing specification,

an executing application program for issuing said request for information from said specified resource, and

an interface program for receiving said request from said executing application program via a standard application program interface, said interface program including:

means for retrieving the particular service description for said specified resource from said database,

means for processing input data obtained from said executing application program in accordance with the input processing specification contained in said particular service description for said specified resource to produce a reformatted request,

means for transmitting said reformatted request to the Internet resource address contained in said particular service description for said specified resource;

means for receiving a raw response via the Internet from said specified resource in response to said reformatted request,

means for processing said raw response in accordance with said output processing specification contained in said particular service description for said specified resource to produce a reformatted response, and

means for transmitting said reformatted response to said executing application program.

9. Apparatus as set forth in claim 8 further including registration means for accepting descriptive data from a remote location and for processing said descriptive data to form said service description stored in said database.

10. Apparatus as set forth in claim 9 wherein in said input processing specification includes the designation of an input adaptor program which, when executed, performs at least some of the processing of said request to produce said reformatted request.

11. Apparatus as set forth in claim 10 wherein said output processing specification includes the designation of an output adaptor program which, when executed, performs at least some of the processing of said raw response to produce said reformatted response.

12. The method of obtaining information via the Internet from each of a plurality of diverse data resources having different characteristics which comprises, in combination, the steps of:

storing a separate service description for each given data resource in a database, said service description including:

an Internet address to which an output information request directed to said given data resource may be transmitted,

an input specification of the nature of input processing to be performed on each request before being supplied to said given data resource,

an output specification of the nature of output processing to be performed on each response from a given data resource before that response is returned to a requesting application program, and

establishing an application program interface for accepting service requests in standard form from executing application programs,

receiving a service request identifying a particular resource from an executing application program via said application program interface and

executing a service interface program in response to said service request, said service interface program performing the steps of:

obtaining the particular service description for said particular resource from said database,

processing said service request in accordance with said input specification contained in said particular service description to produce an output information request,

transmitting said output information request to said Internet address specified in said particular service description,

receiving raw output data in response to said output information request,

processing said raw output data in accordance with said output specification to produce reformatted output information, and

transmitting said reformatted output to said executing application program.

13. The method as set forth in claim 12 wherein said step of storing a separate service description or each given data resource comprises registration means for accepting service description information in a predetermined format.

14. The method as set forth in claim 13 wherein said predetermined format is the Extensible Markup Language.

15. The method as set forth in claim 14 wherein said service description as expressed in Extensible Markup Language is validated against a schema which specifies the content of said service description before each of said service descriptions is stored in said database.

16. The method as set forth in claim 12 wherein said service description as stored in said database further comprises contact information specifying a person or entity supplying the resource described in said service description.

17. The method as set forth in claim 12 wherein said service description as stored in said database further comprises test information consisting of at least one fixed input value and at least one fixed output value which enable said service interface program to perform automatic testing of the described resource by sending said fixed input value to said resource and comparing the resulting output from said resource with said fixed output value.

18. The method as set forth in claim 12 wherein said service description as stored in said database further comprises security information for ensuring that a request for output information originates from an authorized source before that request is satisfied.